

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
2 FOR THE DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

4 Plaintiff,

5 v.

6 CRIMINAL: 08-341 (ADC)

7 RICHARD JOSÉ PACHECO-MEDINA

8 Defendant.

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10 MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION  
RE: RULE 11 PROCEEDINGS (PLEA OF GUILTY)

11 **I. Procedural Background**

12 On October 8, 2008, a grand jury returned a two-count indictment against Richard J. Pacheco-  
13 Medina (hereinafter referred to as "defendant"). (Docket No. 10.) The defendant has agreed to plead  
14 guilty to count one of the indictment. Count one charges that on or about September 28, 2008, in the  
15 District of Puerto Rico and elsewhere within the jurisdiction of this court, defendant Richard J.  
16 Pacheco-Medina, did knowingly and intentionally import into the customs territory of the United States  
17 from a place outside thereof, to wit: Dominican Republic, 100 grams (gross weight) or more of a  
18 mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of heroin; a Schedule I, Controlled Substance, all  
19 in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Sections 952(a)(2), and 960(a)(1) and(b)(2).

20 **II. Consent to Proceed Before a Magistrate Judge**

21 On August 18, 2009, while assisted by counsel, the defendant, by consent, appeared before the  
22 undersigned in order to change his previous not guilty plea to a plea of guilty as to count one of the  
23 indictment. In open court the defendant was questioned as to the purpose of the hearing being held and  
24 was advised of: (a) the nature and purpose of the hearing; (b) the fact that all inquiries were to be  
25 conducted under oath and that it was expected that his answers would be truthful; (c) the potential  
26 consequences of lying under oath (such as a perjury charge); and (d) his right to have the change of plea  
27 proceedings presided by a district judge instead of a magistrate judge. The defendant was also  
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1 explained the differences between the appointment and functions of the two. The defendant consented  
2 to proceed before the undersigned magistrate judge.  
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4 **III. Proceedings Under Rule 11, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure**

5 **A. Rule 11(c)(1) Requirements**

6 Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure governs the acceptance of guilty  
7 pleas to federal criminal violations. Pursuant to Rule 11, in order for a plea of guilty to constitute a valid waiver of the defendant's right to trial, guilty pleas must be  
8 knowing and voluntary: "Rule 11 was intended to ensure that a defendant who pleads guilty does so with an 'understanding of the nature of the charge and consequences of his plea.'" United States v. Cotal-Crespo, 47 F.3d 1, 4 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1995) (quoting McCarthy v. United States, 394 U.S. 459, 467 (1969)). [There are three core concerns  
9 in these proceedings]: 1) absence of coercion; 2) understanding of the charges; and 3)  
10 knowledge of the consequences of the guilty plea. United States v. Cotal-Crespo, 47  
11 F.3d at 4 (citing United States v. Allard, 926 F.2d 1237, 1244-45 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1991)).

12 United States v. Hernández-Wilson, 186 F.3d 1, 5 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1999).

13 **B. Admonishment of Constitutional Rights**

14 To assure defendant's understanding and awareness of his rights, defendant was advised of his  
right:  
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16 1. To remain silent at trial and be presumed innocent, since it is the government who has the  
burden of proving him guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

17 2. To testify or not to testify at trial, and that no adverse inference could be made in relation  
to his decision not to testify.

18 3. To a speedy trial before a district judge and a jury, at which he would be entitled to see and  
cross examine the government witnesses, present evidence on his behalf, and challenge the  
government's evidence.

19 4. To have a unanimous verdict rendered by a jury of twelve persons which would have to be  
convinced of defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt by means of admissible evidence.

20 5. To use the subpoena power of the court to compel the attendance of witnesses.

21 Upon listening to the defendant's responses, observing his demeanor and his speaking with his  
attorney, that to the best of counsel's belief defendant had fully understood his rights, it is determined  
22 that defendant is aware of his constitutional rights.  
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**C. Consequences of Pleading Guilty**

Upon advising defendant of his constitutional rights, he was further advised of the consequences of pleading guilty. Specifically, defendant was advised that by pleading guilty and upon having his guilty plea accepted by the court, he will be giving up the above rights and will be convicted solely on his statement that he is guilty.

In response to further questioning, defendant was explained and he understood that if convicted on count one he will face a term of imprisonment of not less than five (5) years and not more than forty (40) years, a fine not to exceed two million dollars (\$2,000,000.00), and a term of supervised release of at least four (4) years. The defendant was explained what the supervised release term means and was also made aware that the court must impose a mandatory penalty assessment of one hundred dollars (\$100) per offense pursuant Title 18, United States Code, Section 3013(a).

The defendant was advised that the ultimate sentence was a matter solely for the court to decide in its discretion and that, even if the maximum imprisonment term and fine were to be imposed upon him, he later could not withdraw his guilty plea for that reason alone. Furthermore, the defendant was admonished of the fact that by pleading guilty he would not be allowed later on to withdraw his plea because he eventually might disagree with the sentence imposed, and that if he violates the conditions of supervised release, that privilege could be revoked and he could be required to serve an additional term of imprisonment. He was also explained that parole has been abolished. The defendant understood this.

**D. Plea Agreement<sup>1</sup>**

The parties have entered into a written plea agreement that, upon being signed by the government, defense attorney and defendant, was filed and made part of the record. Defendant was clearly warned and recognized having understood that:

1. The plea agreement is not binding upon the sentencing court.

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<sup>1</sup> "Plea agreement" refers to the agreement and its supplement.

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2       2. The plea agreement is an agreement between the defendant, defense counsel and the  
3 attorney for the government which is presented as a recommendation to the court in regards to the  
4 applicable sentencing adjustments and guidelines, which are advisory.

5       3. The agreement provides a sentencing recommendation and/or anticipated sentencing  
6 guideline computation, that can be either accepted or rejected by the sentencing court.

7       4. In spite of the plea agreement and any sentencing recommendation contained therein, the  
8 sentencing court retains full discretion to reject such plea agreement and impose any sentence up to the  
9 maximum possible penalty prescribed by statute.

10      Defendant acknowledged having understood this explanation.

11      **E. Government's Evidence (Basis in Fact)**

12      The government presented a proffer of its evidence consistent with the version of facts of the  
13 plea agreement with which the defendant concurred. Accordingly, it is determined that there is a basis  
14 in fact and evidence to establish all the elements of the offense charged.

15      **F. Voluntariness**

16      The defendant accepted that no threats had been made to induce him to plead guilty and that he  
17 did not feel pressured to plead guilty.

18      **G. Special Warnings**

19      The defendant was explained, and he understood, that if the court accepts the plea agreement  
20 and sentences him according to its terms and conditions, he will be surrendering his right to appeal the  
21 sentence and judgment in this case.

22      **IV. Conclusion**

23      The defendant, by consent, has appeared before me pursuant to Rule 11, Federal Rules of  
24 Criminal Procedure, and has entered a plea of guilty as to count one of the indictment. After cautioning  
25 and examining the defendant under oath and in open court, concerning each of the subject matters  
26 mentioned in Rule 11, as described in the preceding sections, I find that defendant Richard José  
27 Pacheco-Medina is competent to enter this guilty plea, is aware of the nature of the offense charged and  
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the maximum statutory penalties that the same carries, understands that the charge is supported by the government's evidence, has admitted to every element of the offense charged, and has done so in an intelligent and voluntary manner with full knowledge of the consequences of his guilty plea. Therefore, I recommend that the court accept the guilty plea of the defendant and that the defendant be adjudged guilty as to count one of the indictment.

This report and recommendation is filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and Rule 72(d) of the Local Rules of Court. Any objections to the same must be specific and must be filed with the Clerk of Court within ten (10) days of its receipt. Rule 72(d), Local Rules of Court; Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b). Failure to timely file specific objections to the report and recommendation is a waiver of the right to review by the district court. *United States v. Valencia-Copete*, 792 F.2d 4 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1986).

**SO RECOMMENDED.**

At San Juan, Puerto Rico, this 21<sup>st</sup> day of August, 2009.

s/Marcos E. López  
U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE